

The China Mail

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1882.

日七月七日午

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Intimations.

TELEPHONES.

LONDON—F. Azam, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GORDON STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE—GALLIER & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO—AND AMERICAN PORTS generally—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA—MACAO, MESSRS. A. DE MELLO & CO., SANTOS; CAMPBELL & CO., AMoy, WILSON, NICHOLAS & CO., Macao; HEDGES & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, 5,000,000 Dollars.

Reserve Fund, 2,350,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—H. L. DALEYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. REIDERS, Esq.

H. HOPPUS, Esq. M. E. SASOON, Esq.

HON. F. B. JOHNSON, O. VINCENT SMITH, A. P. MCEWEN, Esq.

A. MOYER, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

F. D. SASOON, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, Ewen CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

Local Bills Discounted.

Credit granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

R. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 19, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " "

" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

OWING to the illness of Mr. NEWTON, the MANAGER, Mr. W. S. BAMSEY has been appointed ACTING MANAGER until further Notice.

P. RYRIE, Chairman, Local Committee.

Hongkong, August 25, 1882.

Intimations.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON will be held at the Company's Office, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 18th day of September, 1882, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the submitted Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.

That this Company, now registered under the Company's Ordinance No. 1 of 1866 as an Unlimited Company, be registered under the Companies' Ordinances No. 1 of 1862 to 1881 as a Company Limited by Shares.

By Order of the Board.

DOUGLAS JONES, Acting Secretary.

Dated Hongkong, 30th day of August, 1882.

WILLIAM DOLAN,

SHIP-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

225, Praya Central.

COTTON BUOYS, HEMP CANVAS,

MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,

CORK JACKETS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

Intimations.

TELEPHONES.

LONDON—F. Azam, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GORDON STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

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NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO—AND AMERICAN PORTS generally—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA—MACAO, MESSRS. A. DE MELLO & CO., SANTOS; CAMPBELL & CO., AMoy, WILSON, NICHOLAS & CO., Macao; HEDGES & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SPORTING GOODS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF

ELEY'S GREEN, BLUE and BROWN CARTRIDGE CASES.

ELEY'S WATERPROOF CAPS and WADS.

PIQU & WILKES' SPORTING GUNPOWDER.

LEAD and CHILLED SHOT.

GAME BAGS and CARTRIDGE BELTS.

RECAPPING and RELOADING MACHINES.

POWDER and SHOT MEASURES.

PLAQUES, DOG WHISTLES, &c., &c.

SHOOTING BOOTS, STOCKINGS, HATS and SUITS.

TINNED PROVISIONS and LIQUORS

provided for Shooting.

And.

PICNIC PARTIES

at Special Rates.

Hongkong, August 22, 1882.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE Annual General MEETING of the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB will be held in the CRICKET PAVILION on MONDAY, the 11th Instant, at 4.45 p.m.

GENTLEMEN wishing to join are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secy.—HONGKONG CLUB.

W. ALFORD,

Surveyor, &c., &c.

Queen's Road, Hongkong, 8th September, 1882.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a STATEMENT of BIENNALES contributed during the Half-Year ended 31st June, 1882, on or before 5th September, on which date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. COOKE,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, August 28, 1882.

NOTICE.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BY Order of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders in the above Company are hereby notified that under Section 20 of the Articles of Association, a further Call of THIRTY SHILLINGS per Share has been made, and will be due on the 2nd October.

Shareholders are therefore requested to make the said Payment at 3/4 of a per Dollar Exchange (87.95 per Share) to credit of the Company's Account with the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION or before the above-named date.

Any Calls not paid by the 2nd October, are to be Section 22 of the Articles of Association liable to a Charge at the Rate of 10 per cent. per Annum from the due date until that of Payment.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 28, 1882.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE BOOKS for REGISTRATION of TRANSFER of SHARES in the above Company will be CLOSED here from the 1st Instant until 2nd Proximo, both days inclusive.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the SALE of the above COALS at HONGKONG, from and after this date.

H. J. H. TRIPP,

Mitsubishi Mail S. S. Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

ACTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, the 14th September, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the Spot.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE—

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND,

REGISTERED in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 241, measuring 18 feet by 50 feet or thereabout. Together with the HOUSE No. 14, TAI-FING-SHAH STREET.

For Particulars, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 8, 1882.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. NEWTON, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, the 15th September, 1882, at 3 p.m., at his Residence at the Gas Works,—

THE WHOLE of His HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—

DAIRY COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE,

ENGLISH MAHOGANY MARBLE-TOP TABLES, CANTON-BLAUWOOD MARBLE-TOP TABLES, CHIMNEY GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, VASES and ORNAMENTS.

DINING TABLE, WALNUT TOP,

IRON CO

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONER),
ARE NOW LANDING, EX
A BRITISH BARQUE
"STILLWATER."

DEVOE'S NONPARIEL
BRILLIANT *
KEROSINE OIL,
150° test.

SPARTAN COOKING
STOVES.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.
OAKUM.
TAR.
TURPENTINE.

EX "AMERICAN MAIL."

CALIFORNIA
RACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BIS-
CUITS.
Fancy Sweet Mixed
BISCUITS.
Ginger CAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
HOMINY.
CORNMEAL.

TOPCAN BUTTER.
Eastern and California CHEESE.
Boneless CLOFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Family PIG-PORK in legs and pieces.
Paragon MACKREL in 5 lb cans.
Bona Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted PICKLES.
MINCEMEAT.
COMB HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.
Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
Lunch TONGUE.
McCart's Sugar LEMONADE.
Clam CHOWDER.
Smoked SALMON.
Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.
&c., &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES,
including:
TEVERSON'S DESERT FRUITS.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.
PICNIC TOYS.

Van HOUTEN'S COCOA.
LIEGE & EPFL COCOA.
FRENCH PLUMS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.
SAUSAGES.
BRAWN.
ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
ANCHOVIES.
ASPARAGUS.
SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE.—
HERNECKE'S MONOPOLE & WHITE
SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM & Co., pinte & quarts.

CLARETS.—

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAUA ROSE, pinte & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, "

RES. GRAVES, "

BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SHERRIES & PORT—

SACCONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACCONE'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.

1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BISQUIT DUOTON & Co.'S BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LI'L WHISKY.

CHARTREUSE WHISKY.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S, and ORANGE

BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

CIGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 and 10 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SEASIDE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, 15 to

25 cents.

MILNE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

SAFES, and CASH BOXES, at

Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

CIGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 and 10 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SEASIDE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, 15 to

25 cents.

MILNE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

SAFES, and CASH BOXES, at

Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

Intimations.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 151.

CHINA SEA.

Uniform System of Colouring Buoys and Beacons in Chinese Waters.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following system of colouring Buoys and BEACONS has been adopted by the Imperial Maritime Customs of China:

BUOYS.

No.	COLOUR OF BUOY.	DIRECTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.
1	Red	Entering the Channel from seaward, Red buoys will be found on the Starboard side of the Channel, and must be left on the Starboard hand by vessels passing in.
2	Black	Entering the Channel from seaward, Black buoys will be found on the Port side of the Channel, and must be left on the Port hand by vessels passing in.
3	Red & Black Horizontal Bands.	Buoys painted in Red and Black Horizontal Bands will be found in the fairway, and should be passed close to.
4	Red and Black Vertical Stripes.	Buoys painted in Red and Black Vertical Stripes will be found on the ends of spits, and the outer and inner extremes of banks, shoals, or extensive reefs, where there is a navigable channel on either side.
5	Red and Black Chequers	Buoys painted in Red and Black Chequers will be used to mark rocks in the open sea, also to mark obstructions of small extent having channels on either side of them. When used for the latter purpose, they will be placed to stand off the danger.
6	Red and White Chequers	When two chequered buoys of these colours are used to mark an obstruction, the Red and White one is to mark the Starboard side of the Channel, and must be left on the Starboard hand by vessels passing in; and the Black and White one is to mark the Port side of the Channel, and must be left on the Port hand by vessels passing in.
7	Black and White Chequers	Wreck buoys will in all cases be marked by Green buoys, having the word "WRECK" painted on them in White letters, and when a wreck lies in the open sea or in a position where there is no navigable channel with plenty of room on either side of it, the buoy will carry no other distinguishing mark, and will in every such case be placed to seaward of the wreck.
8	Wreck Buoys	Wreck buoys marked with an Even number must be left on the Port hand by vessels entering from the sea.
		Wreck buoys marked with an Odd number must be left on the Port hand by vessels entering from the sea.
		The numbers on wreck buoys will be painted in White, and placed above the word "WRECK".

Note.—All other distinguishing marks to buoys will be in addition to the foregoing, and where such are employed, a particular description of the same will in each case be given in the published List.

Each buoy will have an iron plate fastened on its outside, in some convenient place above the water-line, with the name of its district and station as given in the published List stamped thereon in English and Chinese, to insure its identification if found adrift.

BEACONS.

No.	COLOUR OF BEACON.	DIRECTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.
1	Red	Entering the Channel from seaward, Red beacons will be found on the Starboard side of the Channel, and must be left on the Starboard hand by vessels passing in.
2	Black	Entering the Channel from seaward, Black beacons will be found on the Port side of the Channel, and must be left on the Port hand by vessels passing in.
3	Red and Black Vertical Stripes	Beacons painted in Red and Black Vertical Stripes will be used to mark spits and the outer and inner extremes of banks, shoals, or extensive reefs, where there is a navigable channel on either side.
4	Red and Black Chequers	Beacons painted in Red and Black Chequers will be used to mark rocks in the open sea, also to mark rocks of small extent having channels on either side of them.
5	Red and White Chequers	When two chequered beacons of these colours are used to mark a rock or reef, the Red and White one is to mark the Starboard side of the Channel, and must be left on the Starboard hand by vessels passing in; and the Black and White one is to mark the Port side of the Channel, and must be left on the Port hand by vessels passing in.
6	Black and White Chequers	Note.—It is to be understood that the above rules for painting beacons apply in each case to the body of the structure. When a beacon which is painted a single colour, either black or red, is surrounded by a distinguishing mark, such mark may be painted the same colour as the body of the beacon, or with that colour and white combined, or white alone.
		When the body of a beacon is painted in two colours, the same colours only may be used to paint the mark by which it is surrounded. Whenever a distinguishing mark is used, a particular description of it will be given in the published List.
		Beacons on shore, to enable bearings to be taken or to give lines of direction for crossing bars or entering rivers, harbours, etc., are to be painted so as to make them as conspicuous as possible. Red, Black, and White are the only colours to be used, and a particular description of such marks will be given in the published List.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
COAST INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI, 4th August, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"Yangtze,"
Captain E. Lee, will be
despatched for the above
Port TO-MORROW, the 10th Instant, at
10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, September 9, 1882. sc10

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

The Steamship
"Pax,"
Captain R. Chamberlain, will be
despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 16th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, September 9, 1882. sc16

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

The Company's Chartered
Steamer
"Moy,"
Captain Tutton, will be
despatched above on SATURDAY, the 16th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, September 9, 1882. sc16

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

N O T I C E .

On and after TUESDAY, the 12th Inst.
and until further Notice, the Hour
of Departure of the "White Cloud" from
MACAO will be 7.30 a.m.

By Order, P. A. de COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 9, 1882. sc13

S H I P P I N G .

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 9, Yongtze, British steamer, 764,
Ed. Lee, Shanghai Sept. 3, and Swatow 8,
General—SIEMSEN & Co.

Sept. 9, Peking, British steamer, from
Canton:

Sept. 9, Fuyue, Chinese steamer, 920,
S. P. T. Fei Lung, British steamer, 752,
W. N. Allison, Bangkok Sept. 2, General—
YUN FAT HONG.

Sept. 9, Amoy, British steamer, 812,
C. Hartmann, Shanghai Sept. 4, General—
SIEMSEN & Co.

Sept. 9, Lily, H. M. gun vessel, 720,
Richard Evans, Swatow Sept. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9, Nouparid, for Nowchow.

Sept. 9, Diamond, for Amoy and Shanghai.

Sept. 9, Selce, for Haiphong.

Sept. 9, Ideu, for Tientsin.

Sept. 9, Minwei, for Tientsin.

Sept. 9, Hsiai Yuen, for Shanghai.

Sept. 9, Pasang, for Shanghai.

Sept. 9, Chi Yuen, for Singapore and Pe-
nang.</p

COREA IN OLDEN TIMES.

(N.C. D. News.)
In the great work of Sze-ma Tsien we have an account of the first war of China with Corea, written by a contemporary in the reign of Han Wu Ti, the Cesar of that age. The war took place while the historian was collecting materials for his history. He had therefore full opportunity to display his idea of what history ought to be, for he could at will use or reject the statements which the regular Court Annals supplied. It was in the years B.C. 102 and 103 that the war took place in the middle of Wu Ti's reign. The historian of contemporary events as a rule writes with vigour and fulness of knowledge as well as with the enthusiasm of one who feels a personal interest in the events he narrates. Perhaps this is one reason why Sze-ma Tsien is a more lively historian than his successors. They wrote the history of the past and of the present. In addition to this he had the advantage of living under an emperor who reigned at once long and gloriously, for through all the long series of sovereigns who have sat on the Chinese throne, there is none whose rule has been distinguished by a greater number of remarkable events than that of Han Wu Ti.

About the time of Mencius, Corea, under the name of Chia-hsin, became attached as a subject-principality to the Yen Kingdom, the Chihli of those days. A Chinese of Yen made himself King. Ts'in Shih Huang, the conqueror, came eastward changing everything, and Corea became a dependency of the Moukden province, then known as Liao-tung. Soon after the Han dynasty was founded on the accession of Liu Pang, Corea was ousted from the empire, and the boundary of Liao-tung on the Ta-tung river was again restored to the Chihli ruler. This was the Han government and joined the Turkish dynasty which then held Mongolia. On this the Prince of Corea collected troops and strengthened himself beyond the frontier newly fixed upon, and made Wang-hsien his capital. Corea at this time took the position of a foreign dependency, and this was the state of things during the first few and chequered reigns of the Han dynasty. It was the duty of its prince to prevent his subjects from all marauding expeditions within the new frontier. In the year B.C. 103 a Chinese envoy to the Ocean Prince failed to persuade him to submission, and on his return journey, when he arrived at the river which was the boundary of the two states, ordered the Corean officer who accompanied him far to be assassinated. This was the power instead of punishing the guilty offence, made him Governor of Liao-tung. On this the Corean Prince entered Liao-tung with a force, and killed him. The emperor relived Corea, and sent troops from two points. Corea was a naval power in those days, and in the river which flowed through the Ts'i county, that is, the present Yellow River, Corea were very much called *lions*. These were sent across the Gulf to the Ocean river with 50,000 men and won the utmost diligence for four weeks in every human tongue, and the result of the whole can be boiled down into a six inch slip! And even that does not prove that the world has been advanced by one sixth of the length of that slip. The monthly spectacle of a whole world fearfully busy, and doing nothing, in itself, without considering the climate, sufficient to account for the philosophic calm and resolute inaction of the Palmyre natives. "Why all this care?" they say. "Nothing comes of it. Only sometimes knocking of heads together; tumults, broken bones, revolutions, and wars, with loss of property and triumph of the wrong side. Sit down, neighbours, and let us tell each other pleasant stories, and make merry while we may, until the night falls, when we are fair to sleep."

The period of the slip finished, the excitement instantly dies away. Everybody reads the same papers, the *Overland Mail*, the *Hong Kong News*, and the *Illustrated London News*; some go so far as to read the *Saturday Review* and *Punch*, or the *Spectator*. But they are few; therefore, since no one can boast of any information but that which is open to his neighbours, there is no inducement to talk politics; and since no one dares to do so, there is no indication to speculate.

The captain of the mail-steamer arrived, then, about four of the clock, bringing with him the monthly packet of letters and papers for the whole party.

"I heard," he said, "who was out here, and I waited for the post to be opened, and so brought all their letters, as well as yours, and how is the pretty maid?"

He had been on the line a good many years, and Virginia was still for him his pretty maid, and he was a privileged guest at Mon Desir, to come and go as often as he pleased and was able.

Then he sat down and rested while the letters were read.

There were two for Captain Kemys—his correspondence with the mother country, after so many years of exile, had dropped by degrees, and was now almost reduced to nothing; one for Madame Ferrier; a very unusual circumstance; one for Virginia, who had never had a letter from England before; five or six for Captain Ferrier; two for the Professor; half a dozen for the Padre; a pile for the others; and a vast quantity of newspapers, *Punches*, monthly magazines, books and pamphlets for everybody.

The first of the two letters which Captain Kemys opened was from a certain cousin of his, a country gentleman of the Midland counties, and was respecting Tom. "My advice," said the writer, "is to keep the boy where he is. Let him stick to the thing that he knows. As for sugar-planting being precarious, it has kept you for thirty years, and I dare say it will keep him in England not a good country just now; but not with death. This happened in the year B.C. 103. Such was the end of the Chia-hsin kingdom."

This account touches us some lessons. It shows the determination of the Chinese to win, the love they have for extending their empire, and the unscrupulousness of their high officers in the means they employ for effecting this end. Success is a merit to be rewarded. Failure is a crime to be punished. Eminent are behaved, as bold and successful criminals. Death is to be looked for by the generals who fight badly and by foreign princes who oppose Chinese authority. Such is the graphic picture drawn by the greatest Chinese historian, writing on a war which was carried through during his lifetime and the facts of which he stated in simple language as they occurred. Chinese despotism is very good when the meauch is just, moderate and kind. When he is cruel and unfair, morality itself is scarified in every department of the administration, and the good teaching of Confucius is scattered to the winds.

Some people are so very anxious lest men should be spoiled by the possession of too much money that they strive to get it all themselves. This kind of philanthropy is not uncommon.—*Burlington Hawley*.

Post Office.—Mrs. Malloy: "Shure, Mrs. M'Ginnis, an't it rather poorly yer looking this morning?" Mrs. M'Ginnis: "Indeed, thin, Mrs. Malloy, an' it's good reason I'm havin' to look poorly. Here's the postman just been to the door to tell me at the post-office; an' I can't for the life of me think who it is that's dead."

HOW THE MAIL CAME IN.

(From "They were Married".)
This New Year's Day was considered by the Mon Desir party as in no way differing from any other New Year's Day. As usual there was open house so far as the resources of the establishment allowed: so many beds, so many sofas, so many mattresses, so many guests. They came; they feasted, talked, sang, and rejoiced; there was abundance of talk, with the popping of corka innumerable; there was the prettiest girl in the whole island to court, compliment, and tease. When the brief holiday was over they all went away to their respective towns. What is that happened every New Year's Day. All things in Palmyre go on as they were to last for ever, or to recur for ever on the usual day. And certainly no one could have suspected that a time festive, gay, and irresponsible, would bring with it the cause of a revolution—nothing short of a revolution—for the lives of half the people in the party. When the Professor, after the fruitless hunt for cameron, sought the verandah of the house, he perceived, losing with his spectacles nearly as good as other people without, that something had happened or was about to happen.

First of all, the English mail was in, and there was present the Captain of the mail himself, who had just come out, and was sitting in great contentment in one of the easiest of the chairs. The Squire, whose face was troubled, was holding a letter in one hand and the *Hong Kong News* in the other. First he read the letter through, then he read a page or two of the newspaper, then he turned to the letter again, and then he went back to the paper; evidently he was thinking more of the letter than of the printed page. The two elder ladies sat with tears in their eyes, holding each a hand of Virginia, who stood before them, pale and troubled, as if she was going to be offered up in sacrifice. What could be the matter? Captain Ferrier stood apart, with a small packet of open letters in his hand, occupied with his own thoughts, and they seemed as gloomy as those which had distorted his features in the early morning.

Something was certainly going to happen. As a rule, the excitement of the mail lasts from the first appearance of the signals on the Signal Hill until the arrival of the ship into which the news of the whole month condensed by the Editor of the *Commercial Gazette*. This summary, which is all that anyone wants to see, varies in length from four inches to six inches and a half. Then was rumoured that he wrote no one knew what; men who had lived with him knew that he possessed, hidden away in drawers, a quantity of MSS.; that he had been known to extract one, now and then, and to read it for the benefit of his friends; so that, when the news fell upon them that he was going, it was felt that his intention was to go home in order to publish these MSS., or write more.

The dinner commenced. The talk was forced. The Pink Boy told about the gourmets; the Palms recounted the details of his affections for the boulders; and the Professor narrated his friendless chase of the canary; but the Squire was dejected, the two older ladies and Virginia anxious and restless, and Tom downcast. After dinner, the Squire filled his glass and gave him a New Year's toast.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I drink to all friends at home. Captain Ferrier, I drink to the health of his Lordship, Major Professor, McAndrew." He bowed to each in turn in his kindly and courtly way—"to you and to yours, here and at home, I wish a happy New Year."

"It will be a strange New Year to us," he went on, "without our child. Virginia will go, I suppose, by this next mail; we send her to the keeping of good hands; we trust that is, we hope—that she shall have her back strong in a year or two, when she has shaken off the rustic ways of Palmyre and learned the talk of Mayfair. But we are not afraid. Our Virginia will not forget her old friends; and for hostage, we keep Madame Ferrier with us."

Virginia, who sat on her guardian's left, seized his hand and kissed it with tears.

"As for you, Professor," went on the old planter, "it's a disgraceful thing that you can't stay with us. You've got enough to live upon—what does a bookman want more? You know the foolishness of fighting; here is a haven of rest; and you must needs go back to wrangle wrangle among the literary men of London. For shame, Sir; for shame! Haven't we been kind to you?"

From all voices, except the two officers there came a chorus:

"Haven't we been kind enough to you, Professor!"

"Hech, mon!" This was the explication of Sandy McAndrew. He sat at the moment that after the many hundreds of sherry-and-bitters, cups of cold tea, brandy-and-soda, and vermouth taken by the Professor in the room over his office, it was disgruntled in him to go. There needed no words.

The period of the slip finished, the excitement instantly dies away. Everybody reads the same papers, the *Overland Mail*, the *Hong Kong News*, and the *Illustrated London News*; some go so far as to read the *Saturday Review* and *Punch*, or the *Spectator*. But they are few; therefore, since no one can boast of any information but that which is open to his neighbours, there is no indication to speculate.

The captain of the mail-steamer arrived, then, about four of the clock, bringing with him the monthly packet of letters and papers for the whole party.

"I heard," he said, "who was out here, and I waited for the post to be opened, and so brought all their letters, as well as yours, and how is the pretty maid?"

He had been on the line a good many years, and Virginia was still for him his pretty maid, and he was a privileged guest at Mon Desir, to come and go as often as he pleased and was able.

Then he sat down and rested while the letters were read.

There were two for Captain Kemys—his correspondence with the mother country, after so many years of exile, had dropped by degrees, and was now almost reduced to nothing; one for Madame Ferrier; a very unusual circumstance; one for Virginia, who had never had a letter from England before; five or six for Captain Ferrier; two for the Professor; half a dozen for the Padre; a pile for the others; and a vast quantity of newspapers, *Punches*, monthly magazines, books and pamphlets for everybody.

The first of the two letters which Captain Kemys opened was from a certain cousin of his, a country gentleman of the Midland counties, and was respecting Tom. "My advice," said the writer, "is to keep the boy where he is. Let him stick to the thing that he knows. As for sugar-planting being precarious, it has kept you for thirty years, and I dare say it will keep him in England not a good country just now; but not with death. This happened in the year B.C. 103. Such was the end of the Chia-hsin kingdom."

This account touches us some lessons. It shows the determination of the Chinese to win, the love they have for extending their empire, and the unscrupulousness of their high officers in the means they employ for effecting this end. Success is a merit to be rewarded. Failure is a crime to be punished. Eminent are behaved, as bold and successful criminals. Death is to be looked for by the generals who fight badly and by foreign princes who oppose Chinese authority. Such is the graphic picture drawn by the greatest Chinese historian, writing on a war which was carried through during his lifetime and the facts of which he stated in simple language as they occurred. Chinese despotism is very good when the meauch is just, moderate and kind. When he is cruel and unfair, morality itself is scarified in every department of the administration, and the good teaching of Confucius is scattered to the winds.

Mails.

among them. Why, McLoughlin, McAndrew, and the Secretary had seen her every New Year's Day, and plenty of day between—for seventeen years; they had watched her pass from infancy to childhood; she grew slowly, before their eyes, from a girl, imperfect, bony, angular, to a woman, perfect rounded, marvellous. She was the joy of the house—the great and chief attraction of Mon Desir. There was no one like her in the island. And now she was to go. What—what would the place be without her?

In Palmyre one is accustomed to seeing people come and go. The officers of the garrison, naturally, are constantly changing; the Governor changes every six years or so; the chiefs of the Civil Service are always changing; and partners and clerks of mercantile houses are perpetually coming out and going home again, to say nothing of those who succumb to the extraordinary thickness of the place, and go prematurely to their long home. Therefore, no one was surprised to learn that Captain Ferrier was called home on urgent private affairs.

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SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

SEPT. 9, 1882.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

September 8, 1882.

L. T. PAY.

L. T. PAY.

ADAMS, Z. V. Held Rich. 1

AN, Peter. 1 regd. Hill, A. W. 1

ANDERSON, S. Horan, J. F. 1

ANTHONY, Mrs. A. 1 Hethinger, Theo. 1

BAZIO, Antonio 1 Howell, F. 1

BASS, 1 Hunt, Tal. 1

BELHA, 1 Hunt, F. W. 1

BENTLEY, T. H. 1 cd. James, J. (gruber) 1

BIGGER, F. C. 3 James, T. H. 2

BOOK, H. 1 Jameson, W. E. 1

BODLY, A. former. 1 Johnson, S. 1

BOULD, Walls 3 Jones, John. 1

CASPER, Mr. 2 Kast, Harry 2

CARDIN, T. 2 Kohler, Gustave 1

CARTH, J. Miss 1 Kolbe, Mrs. F. W. 1

CARTER, R. F. 1 Koltz, John 1

CEDAR, E. 1 Loe, Mow 1

CHALF, E. 1 Lodge, W. M. 2

BRINK, Max. 1 Lied, Littlewood, Herbert 1

BRIDGES, Richard 1 Love Martha, C. M. 1

COLLIGAN, S. 1 Mah, Dr. H. C. 1

CORCORAN, JAMES 2 Mariano, Jose 1

COSTA, JOSE DE 1 Martin, J. 1

COUCH, JOHN 1 McCallum, Jas. 1

DALE, MR. 1 McElroy, John 1

DARLTON, C. 1 McFarland, Walter 1

DEAN, MR. 1 Phillips, E. A. 3

DILL, MR. 1 P. H. 1

DILL, MARY 1 Price, Peter 1

DUKE, MR. 1 Ryer, John 2

EDDY, MADISON 1 Schlesinger, Peter 1

EICH, ADOLF 1 Scott, James 1

EISWELL, S. 1 Sibley, Jack 1

FARNSIDE, G. ST. G. 1 Stewart, Mrs. M. 1

FEARNSIDE, G. ST. G. 1 Stewart, W. M. 1

FERRIS, PHILIP 1 SWANSON, G. 1